

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Thirtieth St.—Performances every afternoon and evening
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d St.—LA GIUSELLE—THE PATRIOT.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Matinee at 1 1/2.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THE
THREE PART MEN. Matinee at 3 1/2.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES—BETRO.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 739 Broadway.—
LA BELLE L. N.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Bro'way.—
BUCKLEY'S SEIZENADES.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-fifth street and Third ave-
nue.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 746 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

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SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, writes
a letter to President Grant warning him that
Massachusetts will be offended if he with-
draws Minister Motley. Is the mission to
England especially a Massachusetts office?THE WATER SUPPLY.—Commissioner
Tweed, of the Board of Public Works, is
taking the necessary measures to prevent the
waste of Croton water. He has notified the
plumbers in the city that they must not make
any connection with Croton water pipes for
purposes of using the water as a motive power
for machinery. Arrangements are also being
made to place water metres in places where
the water is liable to be wasted. With these
preventions there need be no apprehension of
an immediate water famine; but all good citi-
zens, it is to be hoped, will second these
efforts by wasting as little as possible.THE ARMY BILL.—In the bill now in Con-
gress for the reduction of the army one of the
things very properly reduced is the dangerous
position that the actual commander of the
army now holds in virtue of a factious, partisan
and unconstitutional law passed by radical
clan in the Presidency of Andrew Johnson.
By that law there is a direct contravention of
the constitutional provision that the President
shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army, for
it takes the army entirely out of the Presi-
dent's hands and gives it into the supreme
control of the soldier highest in rank. In the
hands of a person whom the nation has chosen
for Chief Magistrate it can trust the army;
but if the army is to be in any other hands it
had better be abolished altogether.RIOT AT ELM PARK.—The celebration of
Orangemen over the anniversary of the battle
of the Boyne was the occasion of another
severe riot yesterday. The "Protestant
Brotherhood" held their annual merry-making
at Elm Park. During the day they became
involved in an altercation with other Irishmen
of another political stripe, who were in the
neighborhood, and the altercation ended in a
general fight, in which pistols, clubs and stones
were the main weapons. Three men were killed
and a large number are reported wounded.
The police finally enforced peace and made
two arrests. This anniversary is becoming a
regular occasion for a riot. Last year, it will
be remembered, a serious riot of the same
kind occurred in the Bowery and another in
Eleventh avenue. We must again protest
against the battles of the Boyne being trans-
ferred to our shores. When Irishmen come
to this country let them leave their differences
at home.The War Question in Europe—The Threat-
ened Conflict Terrible to Contemplate, but
Probably in the Interests of Humanity.

The situation as between France and Prussia is still warlike. Our latest news, by special telegrams and otherwise, does not convince us that France makes anything in her extravagant demands. It is just as manifest that Prussia is not disposed to do anything which will seem to imply the abandonment of her rights. Spain even seems pluck—a good deal more than was expected. The Emperor Napoleon has found it necessary to return from St. Cloud to the Tuilleries. Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, has returned from Paris, where he was closeted with his royal master, and is now in Paris. Olivier still talks big, but whether he talks without or with a full knowledge of Baron Werther's mission we are as yet left to conjecture. It has been rumored that King William is not unwilling to advise Prince Leopold to withdraw his name as a candidate for the crown of Spain. This, however, he does as head of the house of Hohenzollern, not as King of Prussia. It is also rumored that France will not have this, regarding it as a subterfuge which would leave her morally worsted. On the part of Prussia now, as well as on the part of France, preparations for war go on apace. From a Paris source we learn that the King of Prussia has had frequent audiences with Baron de Moltke. Moltke, it will be remembered, was the soul of the success of the campaign against Austria in 1866—that most brilliant of campaigns, which, in six short weeks, laid the mighty power of Austria low. The corps at Cassel, at Hannover and in the Elbe provinces are to be reinforced. Seventy thousand troops are ordered to the line of the Rhine. The Bourbons, younger and older, encourage Prince Leopold to accept the Spanish crown and brave the consequences, believing, no doubt, that the complications which might result from the same would redound to their advantage. Accusations and recriminations were rife on both sides, in Paris and Berlin. Paris was vastly excited; Berlin looked to the front. The Empress Eugénie was accused of a war agency—of fomenting war in the interest of the Prince of the Asturias. Prim proclaims a "Vive l'Espagne." In the French Legislature the oppositionists derided the war idea of Bonaparte, and ridiculed the notion of a "decrepit invalid" heading the army of France. England supported the Prussian position, but recommended peace by the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. Excitement still prevailed on Change and the continental bourses. It was said, indeed, that the Prince had withdrawn.

At the present moment, therefore, war is as likely as not. France seems to wish it, and Prussia is not afraid. If war does break out it will be after a fashion such as the world has never seen before. The military art has shared the advantages of modern progress. The vast and rapidly accumulating resources of science are as available for purposes of destruction as they are for ameliorating the condition of mankind. War between France and Prussia, the two most gigantic military Powers of Europe—if always we leave Russia and Great Britain out of the question—will be short, sharp and decisive beyond every previous war on a corresponding scale of magnitude in the whole history of the world. In our own civil war, in the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, in the war of 1859-60, between Austria on the one hand and Italy and France on the other, we had glimpses of the new agents which, by making war destructive beyond all conception, promise to hasten the time when war will be numbered with the things that were. It was the railroad and the telegraph, more than our superiority in numbers, that gave us the victory over our Southern brothers. It was the skillful use of those two agents that gave Prussia the victory of Sadowa and that added to the glories of the French empire the names of Magenta and Solferino. Had the First Napoleon been privileged to make use of those two agents his wondrous faculty for combining and concentrating his forces would have made easy not the conquest of Europe only, but of the world. For ages war was conducted very much on the same principle. The first great revolution in the art of war was the Roman road. This it was which made the conquests of Rome more rapid, more extensive and more enduring than those of Greece. With the decline of the Roman power came the decay of the magnificent causeways that made the Roman empire a practical unit. War in consequence, during the Dark Ages, was conducted very much after the fashion of village brawls. The dawn of modern Europe was marked by the invention of gunpowder and the use of firearms, as well as by the discovery of the art of printing. With increasing knowledge war gradually assumed larger proportions and revealed more dangerous tendencies. The armies of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in point of bulk, recalled the armies of ancient Rome. But the use of firearms, imperfect as the firearms then were, made war infinitely more destructive. The wars that grew out of the Revolution of 1789, the wars of Napoleon and Wellington, made the wars of Condé and Turenne, of Marlborough and Eugene insignificant in comparison. But during the twenty years that followed the French Revolution there was nothing which could compare with that rapidity of movement and concentration of force which culminated at Solferino, or with that series of blows which laid Austria prostrate on the field of Sadowa. Our own war, as we have said already, furnishes numerous and striking examples of the advantages of the two agents, the railroad and the telegraph. It is not to be denied, however, that if war were to break out between Prussia and Austria, the collision and the consequences would be something terrifically new in the history of human experience. Blood would be poured forth in actual, not figurative torrents. Lives would be sacrificed not by thousands only, but by hundreds of thousands. But the struggle could not be of long duration, and the result might be final, if not absolutely and on all hands satisfactory.

It is natural enough to put to one's self the question, who will win? It is not, however, a question that admits of easy answer. Both Powers are strong, and both are fully prepared. The actual French army immediately available is, perhaps, the larger. But every

Prussian is a trained soldier, and the military arrangements of Prussia are such that there could not, unless the war was greatly protracted, be any lack of men. In the homogeneous character of her population it is not to be denied France has a certain advantage. This advantage, however, it has often seemed to us, is greatly overestimated. It is true that North Germany is occasionally a reluctant unit. It is true also that, while by military treaty Prussia claims the armies of Bavaria, of Wurtemberg and of Baden, those South German States sometimes reveal a spirit which is anything but favorable to the continuance of Prussian supremacy. All this is true. It is true, too, that Frenchmen count on German support when they cross the Rhine. Herein lies the mistake. The Germans are one, although they recognize different masters. They may quarrel among themselves, but they will not join the stranger in a crusade against the Fatherland. Germans may reveal division so long as they contend only with each other; but the German people become one the moment the foot of the invader touches their soil. It was in a great measure German lukewarmness that made the hand of Austria so feeble in '66. The soldiers of Prussia fought with spirit because they fought for Fatherland. The German soldiers of Austria fought feebly because they fought against Fatherland. It must not, therefore, be imagined that the South German States will welcome the invader, especially when that invader is France. There is one other consideration which ought not to be overlooked. As events are now shaping themselves the presumption is that Prussia will have the advantage of fighting in the outset at least on her own soil. "Pro aris et focis," for hearth and home, no section of the German race but knows how to fight. End the war when and how it may, it cannot fail to make a step in the onward progress of the race. It will place Europe primarily under entirely new conditions.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was discussed at length and variously amended. One of the amendments adopted appropriates thirty thousand dollars for the survey of a canal route through Nicaragua. Discussion on a number of amendments was continued up to a late hour last evening when the bill was passed.

The report of the conference committee on the Funding bill was rejected in the House yesterday by a vote of 90 to 101. The principal objections to the report seemed to lie in the clause requiring the new bonds to be incorporated under the Currency bill to take the new bonds in any denominations that the Secretary of the Treasury might elect, and to the one and a half per cent commission. The Western men opposed it for thus trammelling the proposed new banking facilities, and the democrats opposed it because the bonds were to be non-taxable. A new conference committee was ordered consisting of the same members who made the report just rejected. Mr. Butler attempted to get in a resolution for the investigation of the troubles of the colored cadet at West Point, but all parties seemed anxious to overlook him on this point, and an adjournment was effected as a final quietus upon him. Mr. Butler is too much given to investigation. The young dandy at West Point is merely undergoing the preliminary process that all "plebs" undergo at all colleges. General Howard confesses to having been treated in the same way when he first went to West Point, General Grant probably, in his time, was served in the same way, and history records it that Phil Sheridan had an unusually hard time, and yet we have not heard that their treatment ever called for a Congressional investigation.

The Fenian Trials.

General Owen Starr, one of the heroes who invaded a few rods of Canada recently, and was "invaded" in turn by a United States marshal, is at present undergoing trial at Canandaigua for violating the neutrality laws, and several other high authorities are among those indicted and awaiting trial. It is not at all probable that any very severe sentence will be imposed even upon the guiltiest of them. Violating the neutrality laws is one among the numerous popular crimes which go unpunished among us by reason of the influence which public sentiment exercises over sworn juries and sworn judges. The prisoners are lucky in having a United States tribunal to try them rather than a Canadian one. There is one thing connected with the crime they are under trial for which, without being in the indictment, should at least be counted against them in that tribunal of popular sentiment that so forcibly influences the trial. It is the crime of deceiving, misleading and betraying the poorer masses of Irishmen who went to fight with them, and Irish women who gave their hard-earned savings to help them fight. These, so far, have endured all penalties attached to this violation of the neutrality laws, and we would like now to see one of the culpable leaders severely punished, if not for violating the neutrality laws, at least for imposing upon the credulity and the purer motives of his countrymen.

THE WRONG MAN.—Upon the receipt of the cable despatch announcing the death of Sergeant W. A. Kinglake, an eminent English lawyer, who figured conspicuously in the Mordant divorce case, some of the morning papers proceeded to kill off Mr. Alexander W. Kinglake, the distinguished English author and historian. Long obituary notices of the latter gentleman appeared in some of the journals yesterday.

AS BAD AS THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.—Last winter a little knot of strikers wanted a larger share of the spoils of the city than Tammany was willing to yield them, and so they made a tremendous fuss at Albany and swelled themselves out till every bullfrog of them looked to the public just like an elephant; but when this big and powerful party was touched by the pen that numbered the years and nays on a decisive vote it dwindled to one bullfrog and two tadpoles. It has been exactly the same with Mr. Fenton's savage onslaught on the President's nominee for Collector of the Port. His party numbers exactly the same as the Young Democracy.

The New Naturalization Act—New York Election Frauds—Curious Census Disclosures.

The new Naturalization act just passed by Congress, and which will doubtless be signed by the President, differs materially from the original in this: The original Senate bill confined the issue of naturalization papers to the United States courts, in order, mainly, to head off the local democratic courts of this city in this business, by which, it is charged, thousands of ineligible emigrants from "the old sod" are run through the mill and made active—very active—democratic voters. But when this proposition came up for the action of the House it was found to be a two-edged sword; it was discovered that if the restriction of naturalization papers to the United States courts would cut off from the polls a large body of Irish democrats in New York, it would cut off a still larger number of Germans out West, transformed into American citizens and republican voters by the same naturalization processes as those of New York city. Consequently that honest measure limiting the issue of naturalization certificates to the United States courts would never do for the republican party, and so it was rejected.

Under the act passed the local State courts are allowed as heretofore to issue naturalization papers, but the United States courts are authorized to appoint special agents, who are to supervise all votes cast upon the strength of naturalization papers, and to overhaul the papers themselves. Where these agents decide that such papers are fraudulent, or have been obtained under false pretences, the votes cast upon such false papers are to be thrown out. The act is to apply to all cities of the Union of twenty thousand inhabitants and upwards, though it is particularly intended for the overhauling of this tremendously democratic city. The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment and providing United States inspectors, &c., of the elections for Congress, is of the same character and chiefly for the same declared purpose—that is, the pruning down and weeding out of the alleged heavy fraudulent vote which the democracy of this city, according to order, they say, can and do roll up, be the order for fifty, eighty or a hundred thousand democratic majority.

Whatever may be the truth in reference to these charges, it is a remarkable fact that all these measures for the protection of honest men at the polls, and for the detection and punishment of fraudulent voters, have been and are regarded and denounced by the democrats, rank and file, as the arbitrary devices of a radical despotism, and as unconstitutional outrages upon the rights of the people. All this, too, they say, in the face of the express authority given by the constitution to Congress to pass a uniform naturalization law, and to regulate the elections for both Houses of Congress, "excepting only as to the place of choosing Senators."

These election laws, however, pretty amply provide for the guarding of the polls against fraudulent votes, and for the overhauling of the books and the votes by United States officials, and we presume that in our coming November election these officials will be amply provided to overlook and inspect the work at all the election districts in this city, and likewise in Philadelphia, Chicago, &c. In this connection we may say that if certain reported returns made by this year's United States census takers touching the population of certain election districts of this city, as given by a contemporary, are true, there will be next November a terrible cutting down of the popular vote thereof as compared with the vote of our free and easy election of last May. We will give a few samples of these reported population returns from the census takers:

Election District.	1870.	1870.
Ninth ward, Fourth district.....	3,229	3,383
Ninth ward, Tenth district.....	2,709	4,028
Fifteenth ward, Fifth district.....	1,670	3,270
Seventh ward, Third district.....	2,472	6,850
Seventh ward, Fourth district.....	3,890	6,997
Seventeenth ward, Fourteenth dist.....	3,000	5,100
Twenty-first ward, Seventh district.....	700	7,350
Fourth ward, Ninth district.....	600	4,600
First ward, Sixth district.....	937	3,012
Eighteenth ward, Sixth district.....	2,690	4,941
Totals.....	22,499	47,615

And so run the figures and the contrast, more or less, in various other districts, between the whole population thereof just taken and the popular vote cast in our last May election—a short vote at that, compared with the vote of 1868. How are we to account for these astonishing discrepancies—and somewhat ludicrous withal—between population and voters in the table given? Each of said districts is reported by a different census enumerator. There must be some mistake, but surely they cannot all be incorrect. From the general harmony in their returns there must be some truth too, in their discoveries. One voter to every six inhabitants is a liberal average of voters for the United States. One voter to every seven people would be nearer the mark, taking in the whole Union; but six persons is the average for each vote cast in New York State in the Presidential election of 1860, according to that census. According to this ratio the total vote in our local election of May last, upon the figures of the census takers, ought not to have exceeded 3,700; but, according to the figures of the actual vote cast in these districts (and we suppose the figures are correctly taken from the records), the total vote, as recorded for said ten districts, was 47,615. Reverse the figures and we have about two voters to every inhabitant. We shall endeavor to get at the facts in this business. As given by the contemporary in question they can hardly be true; but the census takers will doubtless show where and how far our city election frauds have been carried on for the last half dozen years.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO, by way of San Francisco, gives us further particulars of the capture and destruction of the Mexican pirate Forward by the United States steamer Mohican. The expedition against the pirate was satisfactorily carried out. The Forward was captured and then destroyed and a number of those on board of her were made prisoners. It is to be deplored, however, that this success was bought by the blood of the two Americans who were killed and those who were wounded in the encounter. Ensign Walwright and the coxswain of one of the Mohican's boats were killed in an attempt to secure one of the boats of the pirates. Better that a whole colony of these cutthroats were swept out of existence than that the navy of the United States should lose a man.

The News from Europe—What May Come of It.

The news from Europe still rings with the "loud alarms" of national defiance. "France will not be satisfied" unless Prussia does what it is very certain that Prussia will not and cannot do; and "if France persists England will exhaust all means to prevent war." So here are three of the great Powers already actively in this difficulty, with several lesser ones shadowed forth as possibilities of the entanglement. From Spain comes a bravado characteristic of the government that has named and thrown away every possible creature of which a king could be made, but now fiercely insists it will have the King that somebody says it shall not have. From Denmark we hear a natural note of rejoicing at the possibility that Prussia may get well pounded. Austria observes a reticence that covers everything but indifference to the dispute, and Italy, though she gives no sign, is doubtless weighing whether her obligations to France are not overbalanced already at Rome, and also how she would like once more to see the Austrians in Lombardy. No Power can be neutral in this war if the war comes; and the map of Europe may be a startling thing to see when the war is over. From the main trouble Russia will keep her hands free. Why? So that while they are all occupied she can slip down and feel the sick man's pulse at Constantinople. With Russia aside, then, Prussia has Austria on one hand, France on the other, and a little hornet's nest on the Danish frontier. Prussia, therefore, must meet France on the Rhine with a divided attention, and Austria can try the quarrel postponed from Sadowa with a much better prospect, from the fact that France comes in on her left. England clearly is with Prussia, since she so loudly pronounces already against the course of France. She will "exhaust all means to prevent war." One means of preventing war is to array on one side so much power that the contest is necessarily desperate on the other side. She will, then, apparently do that. So the disposition is, Prussia, England, Spain, Belgium, Holland—perhaps Switzerland—against France, Austria and Denmark, with Italy afraid to help Prussia for fear of Austria, and afraid to help France for fear of a revolution and a popular rush for Rome. "Republican or Cossack in fifty years!" Has the time come?

Mr. Fenton's Party.

"Fenton, Harris, Tipton." That is the complete roll call of the Fenton party which pretends to all the political virtue and sagacity that is to be found in this vicinity, and assumes a right to dispense the national patronage in the commercial metropolis. Mr. Fenton, who voted in favor of the St. Domingo treaty when it was certain that his vote would not save it, and so acted on his sovereign right as a Senator, did not intend that General Grant should enjoy an equally free exercise of his rights as President in the matter of appointment, and so set about coercing the President on a point of purely executive duty. The result of his endeavors is summed up in the call of the vote in favor of his policy. This vote reads as follows:

"Fenton, Harris, Tipton."
This is the array of the men who consider that Mr. Fenton is the man who ought really to discharge the duties of the Executive, and make all the appointments to office—the men, in fact, who fancy that Mr. Fenton, and not General Grant, is the head of the government. One of them had his notions of statesmanship from Salfrey Gamp, another from his relative, the Tipton Slasher, and the third has no such notions. A very pretty party—
"Fenton, Harris, Tipton."

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD has long been exceedingly arrogant to its patrons, but yesterday it, or rather its representative, Mr. Shock, the Superintendent, showed that it cared as little for officers of the law as for its patrons. A man was killed at the tunnel some days ago, and Morris and Essex having killed him, disposed of his body without any of the customary forms which the law calls upon coroners to go through with in such cases. Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, having heard something of the circumstance called upon Shock for the facts, but, instead of detailing the facts, Shock ordered him out of his office, threatening him with personal violence and daring him to take any legal measures in the matter. "We have a little law ourselves," said he, and with that he pushed a constable who accompanied the Coroner, out of the office. The question now bothering Coroner Burns is what measures he can take to bring Morris and Essex to account for its newest murder. There is law and justice enough in Jersey, but it is not of the kind that reaches the railroad corporations.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.—A BRAVE LADY.—Surrogate Hutchings' opinion, which was reported in yesterday's HERALD, gives a full and succinct history of the Alexander case, and terminates the long fight for the bonds by deciding in favor of the claimant, Mrs. Virginia Burke. This brave lady has struggled against extraordinary obstacles to establish her claims. She well deserves the triumph which she has won. Her successful perseverance might properly and profitably be imitated by many others whom faithless administrators have sought to defraud of their just inheritance. Conspicuous as the Alexander case has been, there is reason to fear that it is by no means unparalleled and that there are not a few victims who silently submit to frauds as dishonest, if not as extensive, as those which Mrs. Burke has courageously exposed and defeated.

TAMMANY RUMORS.—Mr. Fenton, in the Senate, in opposing the confirmation of Mr. Murphy for Collector of this port, gave as one of his reasons the rumor that "Tammany Hall was in favor of the confirmation." This opened the case for the introduction of Tammany rumors, whereupon Mr. Conkling said it was also rumored "that Tammany had raised one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars to get Mr. Fenton to sign a certain railroad bill when he was Governor of New York." Now, one Tammany rumor is as good as another, and since Mr. Fenton is of opinion that these rumors are sometimes good authority, what does he say to this one?

The New Post Office Building—Let the Work be Pushed Forward with All Despatch.

It is authoritatively stated that there is danger of the work on the new Post Office building being stopped in a short time unless Congress comes promptly to the rescue and makes the necessary appropriations for its continuance. We trust that every member of Congress who has the remotest regard for the interests of not only the commercial metropolis but of the entire country will appreciate the necessity of pushing forward this work to completion with all despatch. Taking in view the eligibility of the site and the magnitude of the intended structure, the new building will constitute an imposing monument of national greatness which new comers to our shores will behold with admiration. It is thus a national undertaking in every sense of the word—one in which all American citizens can take pride, and their representatives in Congress will be doing nothing more than their duty by facilitating its erection by every means in their power. We trust no private jobbery or jealousies will be allowed to interfere with the progress of this work. Congress has now an opportunity to redeem itself from some of the aspersions of indolence and corruption cast upon it by putting through vigorously and decisively the construction of this new New York Post Office.

The War Worry in Wall Street.

The French were to have marched yesterday upon the Rhine, but they seem to have thought twice before selecting so unsteady a pathway, and did nothing of the kind. Moreover, those terrible fellows "the Prussians," who have haunted our historic dreams since childhood's hour, refrained from the gymnastic feat of marching on Paris, and so saved much shoe-leather and a great deal of badly bespattered paper. Yet, after all, the Spanish comedy came very near blundering into an extensive tragedy the other night, so that there were no laughing faces but those of the sly old diplomats behind the scenes, and outside the Danes had all the fun to themselves. Hamlet was right!

But in the morning all the wild animals seemed to have come down from the mountains into Wall street, and the bulls and the bears tossed the carcass of Prince Leopold and the battered fragments of the Spanish crown to and fro at a rate that would have thrown the lookers-on at the bull fight in Seville or Madrid into ecstasies. Gold, which in these times seems to have usurped the peculiar qualities of cork, bobbed up and down between 113 and 114 for hours, until at last it received a solemn thump from the hammer of British interference in Europe and settled heavily on 112. The fractions we do not take into account, but they flew in all directions. The thirteens were badly fractured and a corner was knocked off from even the fourteen toward noon. The katydid of speculation kept up their chatter until late in the day, when the soothing syrup of a peace telegram quieted everybody but the readers of tardy assurances in print—heavy head lines—that France was absolutely cantankerous and "would not be satisfied."

The plain truth of the matter is just this, that when the sovereigns of Europe got up a sham fight, or even a real one, the sovereigns of America are affected just about one and a half per cent, and that for speculative purposes. When their royal choler rises we raise our stocks or hold them steady. Should their good subjects send our securities home it will be because there is no security on the other side of the water; and the subjects, too, if they be wise, like Jack and Gill, will soon come tumbling after.

In very truth it is a piteous sight to see the boasted center and citadel of Christendom and civilization beyond the Atlantic made such a backgammon board, to be dyed a deeper black and red, with burning and bloodshed, because a respectable German gentleman is inclined upon invitation to smoke his meerschaum in the Escurial. But if Frank and Tauton will come to blows about so small a matter Jonathan can make up his mind in the Gold Room and on Corn Exchange with easy resignation to put all his paper at par and let them pay the piper. When he finds it due time to get up a counter-irritant he can make the Spanish fly out of Cuba!

A FRESH GIFT FROM PETER COOPER.—Peter Cooper is at his old tricks again. Not weary in well doing, this venerable philanthropist has added to his many claims to public gratitude by offering to give fifty thousand dollars towards the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of unskilled laborers to be employed in getting out stone for our wharves and piers. Mr. Cooper, in his communication to the Commissioners of the Board of Docks, insists on the vast importance of the projected establishment of a system of docks that shall be in every way worthy of our metropolis. He moreover calls attention to the practicable and commendable plan for the construction of docks proposed by himself twenty-five years ago. According to this plan the stone quarries at Kingsbridge would be utilized, and the wants of the many unskilled and unemployed laborers in New York would be liberally supplied.

THREE OF THE YOUNG ROWDIES who threw stones in the saloon on Forty-third street last Saturday night, and thereby killed Jacob Schuebler, have been found guilty of the crime by a coroner's jury and are now in the Tombs awaiting trial. An example in their case is greatly needed. Any one who is compelled to ride in the street cars, to cross the ferries or to walk through side streets during the very early hours of Sunday mornings, when the drunken rioters that raid about the city every Saturday night are reeling homeward, can readily see how great is the need of some such example.

THE FISHERY TROUBLE WITH THE BLUE NOSES.—A Halifax paper comes to the rescue of the Canadian gun snappers for their impudent interference with American fishermen at the Strait of Canso. It advises, "if there is any more threatening bluster, the closing of the strait altogether, the only reason for keeping it open being that our people along the strait may get all they can out of the United States fishermen." That is all very fine. In getting all they can "out of the United States fishermen" there is not a little danger of getting a little more than your people bargained for.